

Reliability of spring recession curve analysis considering different time range monitoring datasets

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Atti Convegno

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I SESSIONE: IDROGEOLOGIA.....	6
MULTI-SCALE ASSESSMENT OF GROUNDWATER VULNERABILITY TO POLLUTION: STUDY CASES FROM CAMPANIA REGION (SOUTHERN ITALY)	7
HYDROLOGICAL FEATURES OF ENDORHEIC AREAS IN SOUTHERN ITALY	8
APULIAN CAVES AS NATURAL HYDROGEOLOGICAL LABORATORIES	9
RELIABILITY OF SPRING RECESSON CURVE ANALYSIS CONSIDERING DIFFERENT TIME RANGE MONITORING DATASETS	10
PORE-SCALE FLOW DYNAMICS AND CAPILLARY BARRIERS IN PYROCLASTIC DEPOSITS OF THE PERIVESUVIAN AREA	11
GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES FOR MONITORING CARBONATE KARSTIC ROCKS	12
ESTIMATION OF STREAM LOSSES USING ARTIFICIAL ELECTROLYTIC TRACERS IN AN EVAPORITE KARST ENVIRONMENT	13
MULTITRACING APPROACH TO KARST AQUIFER CHARACTERIZATION: A CASE STUDY IN SOUTHERN LATIUM REGION.....	14
AN UPDATED HYDROGEOLOGICAL CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF MTS. AVELLA KARST AQUIFER (SOUTHERN ITALY).....	15
CHARACTERISTICS AND CRITICISMS OF MAIN GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT APULIAN COASTAL WETLANDS (SOUTHERN ITALY).....	16
VARIATION OF GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION RELATED TO GROUNDWATER REBOUND IN THE EASTERN PLAIN OF NAPLES.....	17
HIGH MANGANESE CONCENTRATIONS IN THE HYPORHEIC ZONE IN SABATO RIVER (SOUTHERN ITALY)	18
II SESSIONE: GEOLOGIA URBANA E MATERIALI DA COSTRUZIONE	19
FIELD EVIDENCE OF LANDSLIDE MOVEMENT TRIGGERED BY ARTIFICIAL VIBRATIONS: INITIAL RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS	21
GEOLOGICAL MODEL OF A BLOCK SLIDE AFFECTING AN HIGHWAY TUNNEL	22
INTEGRATED PLATFORM FOR STRUCTURES AND INFRASTRUCTURES MONITORING VIA WEB-BASED SPATIAL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM (WB-SDSS).	23
THE IMPACT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ENGINEERING CLASSIFICATION OF ROCK MASSES.....	24
MONITORING ILLEGAL UNDERGROUND MINING: A POSSIBLE APPLICATION OF THE DINSAR TECHNOLOGY	25
GRAVINE: PECULIAR MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS OF THE LANDSCAPE IN SOUTH-EAST ITALY	27
ROCK FAILURE SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS OF A ROCK FACE IN MAIORI (AMALFI COAST, SOUTHERN ITALY)	28
FLOOD HAZARD MAPPING IN CONVEX FLOODPLAIN: MULTIPLE PROBABILITY MODELS FUSION, BANK THRESHOLD AND LEVEES EFFECT SPATIALIZATION	29
STABILITY CONDITIONS OF THE “PALOMBARO LUNGO” UNDERGROUND WATER TANK IN THE MAIN SQUARE OF MATERA (SOUTH ITALY).....	30
III SESSIONE: CHIMISMO E POTENZIALITÀ DELLE ACQUE SOTTERRANEE.....	31
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, NATURAL RISKS AND BEST PRACTICES FOR LOW ENTHALPY GEOTHERMAL SYSTEMS: APULIAN EXPERIENCES.....	32

GEOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND RENEWABILITY ASSESSMENT OF A FAULT- CONTROLLED GEOTHERMAL SYSTEM: THE CASE STUDY OF EUGANEAN GEOTHERMAL SYSTEM (NE ITALY)	33
HYDROGEOLOGICAL, HYDROGEOCHEMICAL AND ISOTOPE GEOCHEMICAL EVIDENCE FOR MIXING BETWEEN DEEP AND FRESH WATER IN THE SAN VITTORINO PLAIN (CENTRAL ITALY): POSSIBLE IMPLICATION FOR EARTHQUAKES STUDY	35
KINEMATIC DIFFUSION APPROACH TO DESCRIBE DIFFUSIVE AND PREFERENTIAL COMPONENTS OF GROUNDWATER RECHARGE.....	36
KARST HYDROGEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE GRASSANO AND TELESE SPRINGS	37
INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT OF CAMPANIA PLAIN WATER VULNERABILITY (SICODE METHOD)	38
GROUNDWATER ARSENIC MOBILITY IN VENETIAN ALLUVIAL PLAIN: ASSESSMENT BY A HETEROGENEITY-BASED 3D MULTICOMPONENT REACTIVE TRANSPORT MODEL	39
FROM THE PILOT-TEST TO THE FULL-SCALE EXPERIMENT: NEW 3D FRONTIERS SUPPORTING THE REMEDIATION STRATEGIES OF CONTAMINATED SITES	40
USE OF BIOMONITORING FOR THE CHARACTERIZATION OF A CHLORINATED SOLVENT <i>PLUME</i> IN URBAN AREA.....	41
IV SESSIONE: MOVIMENTI FRANOSI E FENOMENI DI INSTABILITÀ DEL TERRITORIO	42
LANDSLIDE CHANGE DETECTION AND DISPLACEMENT TRACKING USING NANOSATELLITE IMAGERY: LA MONTAGNA LANDSLIDE, SOUTHERN ITALY	43
MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDY OF A DEEP SEATED GRAVITATIONAL SLOPE DEFORMATION (DSGSD) IN A HOMOGENEOUS RELIEF IN NORTHERN SICILY	45
RECENT GEOMORPHOLOGICAL EVOLUTION AND 3D NUMERICAL MODELLING OF SOFT CLASTIC ROCK CLIFFS IN THE MID-WESTERN ADRIATIC SEA (ABRUZZO, ITALY)	46
PRELIMINARY RESULTS ON THE COMPARISON BETWEEN EMPIRICAL AND PHYSICALLY-BASED RAINFALL THRESHOLDS FOR SHALLOW LANDSLIDES OCCURRENCE	47
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF A QUATERNARY ROCK AVALANCHE DEPOSIT IN L'AQUILA BASIN (CENTRAL ITALY).....	48
USING RFID EQUIPPED TRACERS TO INVESTIGATE MORPHOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF MOUNTAIN RIVERS	49
ANALYSIS OF ROCKFALL FAILURE MECHANISMS BASED ON 3D HIGH RESOLUTION SFM POINT-CLOUDS	50
PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF MACHINE LEARNING APPLICATION TO LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY MAPPING IN TERRACED AREAS: THE MONTEROSSO CATCHMENT CASE STUDY (CINQUE TERRE)	51
THE LANDSLIDE OF POMARICO, OCCURRED IN JANUARY 2019.....	52
PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM MULTITEMPORAL INFRARED THERMOGRAPHY SURVEYS AT THE WIED-IL-MIELAH ROCK ARCH (ISLAND OF GOZO)	53
DETECTION OF SIMULATED LANDSLIDES PHENOMENA THROUGH AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OPTICAL CAMERA PROTOTYPE: EXPERIMENTS AT ACUTO TEST-SITE (CENTRAL ITALY)	54
CONSIDERING THE ROOT COHESION AMONG THE GEOTECHNICAL PARAMETERS: EFFECTS ON FORECASTING CAPABILITIES OF A DISTRIBUTED SLOPE STABILITY MODEL	55
PREDICTION OF SOIL-WATER RETENTION CURVES OF PYROCLASTIC DEPOSITS IN THE VESUVIAN AREA.....	56

THE USE OF A NOVEL OPTICAL FIBRE SENSOR FOR SHALLOW LANDSLIDE STABILITY MONITORING – APPLICABILITY AND PROGRESS	57
MULTIPHYSICAL APPROACH FOR NUMERICAL MODELLING OF SLOPE-SCALE GRAVITATY-INDUCED DEFORMATIONS: APPLICATION TO THE M.TE NUOVO CASE STUDY (ISCHIA ISLAND).....	58
EMPLACEMENT KINEMATICS OF THE SEYMAREH ROCK-AVALANCHE DEBRIS (IRAN) INFERRED BY FIELD AND REMOTE SURVEYING	59
V SESSIONE: GEOLOGIA APPLICATA E BENI CULTURALI	60
LANDSLIDES AND SETTLEMENTS INTERACTION: THE CASE OF MT. PRUNO (CILENTO GEOPARK, ITALY)	63
PASSIVE SEISMIC INVESTIGATIONS APPLIED TO THE UNSTABLE CLIFF SLOPES AT SAN LEO (NORTHERN ITALY)	64
PROBABILISTIC APPROACHES FOR ASSESSING RAINFALL THRESHOLDS TRIGGERING SHALLOW LANDSLIDES. THE STUDY CASE OF THE PERI-VESUVIAN AREA (SOUTHERN ITALY)	65
MULTI-HAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT: THE STROMBOLI CASE STUDY.....	66
POST-WILDFIRE LANDSLIDE HAZARD ASSESSMENT IN MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTS: THE EXAMPLE OF THE 2017 MONTAGNA DEL MORRONE FIRE (CENTRAL APENNINES, ITALY).....	68
DEFINITION OF A SEISMIC SOIL CLASS MAP FOR ITALY: AN ILLUSTRATIVE APPROACH.....	69
AUTOMATIC POSITIONING OF A WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK BY VISIBILITY ANALYSIS ON 3D POINT CLOUD.....	70
OPTIMIZATION OF GEOSTRUCTURAL SURVEYS IN ROCK MASS STABILITY ANALYSES USING REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES	71

I sessione: Idrogeologia

RELIABILITY OF SPRING RECESSION CURVE ANALYSIS CONSIDERING DIFFERENT TIME RANGE MONITORING DATASETS

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ABSTRACT

The continuous expansion of urban areas has caused an increase interest in finding new potable water sources and led to consider the exploitation not only of alluvial aquifer but also of mountain aquifers as an increasingly strategic resource.

In Italy, 84,3% of the national clean water derives from groundwater where 48,0% results from well, 36,3% from spring, 15,6% from surface waters and the remaining 0,1% from marine water: springs represents therefore one of the largest and precious source of water, necessary to meet the water needs of the population (Istat, 2017).

As mountain aquifers can be particularly vulnerable from qualitative and quantitative point of view, they need a high degree of protection: it is important to understand their recharging system, from both geological and hydrogeological perspective, in order to protect and optimize its present and future management. Hydrograph analysis is one of the most common and effective ways to evaluate the properties of an aquifer supplying a spring, such as the type and quantity of its groundwater reserves.

Over the decades, many studies were made on recession curve: generally, such curves are still nowadays quantitatively analysed through methods derived from the work of Maillet (1905), who showed that the recession of a spring can be represented by an exponential formula and Boussinesq (1904), who reported that the discharge of aquifer systems is characterised by a non-linear behaviour. Continuous (hourly value) flow rate (Q) dataset are nevertheless needful for the application of these depletion curves analysis.

However, in remote settings, continuous monitoring of springs in wilderness is hampered by logistical problems for instrumentation and data collection, and monitoring all springs is both cost and labor prohibitive (Tobin and Schwartz, 2016). To understand if these equations can be valid also using a less dense monitoring dataset, starting from real complete hourly measuring recession curves, we simulated different weekly or biweekly monitoring datasets. Each monitoring series, obtained by this selective measuring range, have been analysed by Boussinesq and Maillet depletion curves methods. These values have then been compared with the ones obtained by hourly value monitoring set in order to understand the validity of these equations even in a realistic and common case characterised by a non-continuous monitoring.

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